CRANT.

Additional Particulars of the Action Near Deep Bottom.

The Union Forces Still in Position Before the Rebel Works.

THE HERALD DESPATCHES.

CITY POINT, Va., August 16, 1864. Army correspondents have generally given too muc Second and Tenth corps against the enemy's position on the north bank of the James, in the vicinity of Deep Bottom. From the best information ebiainable before and since the pregress of the affair I am warranted in caying it was a intended to be a serious attack on Rich-mond, unless the enemy's line should be found a weak one, and the city uncovered by strategic movements, or Is apparent from the fact that but a small portion of our army was sent to that front. Had a general assault from that quarter been contemplated the entire strength of the army would have been concentrated there sudden-

of the army would have been concentrated there suddenly beyond question.

A ride of several miles along the enemy's front yesterday convinces me they have again chosen lines of great patural strength. To assault them successfully would require a very heavy force and insure a very heavy loss.

Gregg's and Kantz's cavalry have been on the right fank of our infantzy since the crossing of the Second corps, and succeeded at one time in driving in the rebel foft a considerable distance. Fur their infantzy ralled, and subsequently regained the ground they had lost.

Skirmishing and sharpshooting go on continually, with indifferent success on either side, so far as can be ascertained.

Scortained.

Our losses in the last three days may possibly reach four hundred killed and wounded.

General Grant and staff have ridden along the lines daily, inspecting operations, and on several occasions bave, it would seem to many, imprudently plunged into places of deadly peril.

THE SECOND CORPS.

Mr. Finley Anderson's Despatch. STRAWBERRY PLAINS, NORTH SIDE JAMES RIVER, August 15—Evening.

THE CORCUR UNDER GENERAL HANCOCK erating in this vicinity, have been engaged to-day not only in manceuvring, but in skirmishing with the ene More might perhaps have been accomplished yes terday had it not been for the fact that the extreme heat of the weather had a very debilitating effect upon the groops, and consequently diminished their usual vivacity. ne weather was so warm that several cases of sunstrol sulted fatally, and perhaps as many as two hundred en had to be carried to the hospital on account of phyical exhaustion. The casualties by the vicissitudes battle were about three hundred.

During Sunday night the enemy made new dispositions of his forces, and so did General Hancock. A division of he enemy's cavalry was marched from near Ream's staion, on the railroad, near Petersburg, and to-day has confronted our cavalry on the Charles City oad to Richmond. At the same time the enemy arried out his movement of infantry from the of the line in front of the position heretofore seld by General Foster towards the right of our line assing considerable of his forces on all the Richmond nent, and partly to complete our original intentions, seneral Birney moved with most of the troops under his command from Foster's old position; to this side of Four rawberry Plains, where all the troops under Hancock

CAVALRY MOVEMENTS. Part of Gregg's cavalry moved forward early in the orning to reconneitre the position of the chemy, and ofter a skirmish ascertained that he was strongly inreached on the Charles City road, as, indeed, he is on all the main roads leading into Richmond. Birney moved up with his troops for the purpose of disposing them ready for an attack upop the enemy if certain contingen s should render an assault advisable. MOVEMENTS OF LEE'S TROOPS.

A number of refugees who came into our lines this morning—they having left Richmond on Saturday evening—state that during the whole of Saturday, rom early
the morning till the hour at which they left
that evening, a continuous column of Lee's troops,
pomposed of infantry and artillery, was passing
through Richmond northward, going, as they understeed, by the way of Gordensville. This present
movement under Hancock, they said, took the people by
surprise; for it was not known when they left; but later
titelligence, received through other sources, is to the
diffect that on Sunday there was considerable consternalion in Richmond. The quiet of the Sabbath was very
muon disturbed, and the people were filled with fears for
the safety of the city.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS.

A conference between General Hancock and the com-pander of the gunboat fleet on the James river resulted in an arrangement by which, at the proper time, the haval forces would co-operate in any assault that might be made on the enemy's position.

payal forces would co-operate in any assault that might be made on the enemy's position.

General General Section of hostile troops came marching down the Canries City road in front of feeters (Gregg, while a portion moved off further to the momy's left (our right), with the apparent intention of possessing the road which leads to Maivern Hill. Gregg engaged them, and soon ascertained that this new force in front of him consisted of General W. H. F. Le's division of rebel cavalry, which had marched from near invided to Court House, not far from Ream's station, and, crossing on the pontoon bridge at Chapin's Hulf, had just arrived at the present scene of action. Several prisoners were captured, among them an efficer on the staff of General D. H. Hill. This officer, being in Richmond on other duties when our operations here created such consternation in the rebel capital, had been temporarily assigned to duty in the front, and was acting as an aid de-cam be a general commanding a brigade of cavalry, whose chirmish line he was arranging when he was captured.

eavairy, whose skirmish line he was arranging when he was acquired.

was sent with his own brigade of infantry, and was subocquently reinforced by another, for the purpose of susfastining and strengthening the position assumed by our
bavairy on the Charles City roae, while General Gregg
ment one of his brigades further to the right to meet a
similar movement of the enemy and to check any demonbiration that might be made in the direction of Maivorn
Hill. Gregg was successful, and besides the Charles City
froad he bolds the approaches from Bichmond to Maivorn
Hill. Subsequently General Miles, after successfully performing his part of the operation, made a different disposition of his command.

Monumbile, however, the nature of the enemy's advance
down the Charles City road having been surmised, and Gen.

Moanwhile, however, the nature of the enemy's advance down the Charles City road having been surmised, and Gen. Hancock desiring to smash the column by a sadden aspatt in rear or flank, Genoral Birney sent a brigade of his Dwn old division—the Third division of the Second corresunder the guidance of Captain Brisco, one of his most efficient stall officers, along a road leading from the Central across to the Charles City road; but before it reached the column of cavalry in question it came in contact with shoother force of the enemy advancing, covered by a heavy skirmish line, with the possible intention of enveloping our right; but this brigade engaged it promptly dud drove it back; and at the same time Gregg had entaged the column with the result which I have mentioned. Come of Burney's batteries replied to the enemy's artifler, curing the heavy skirmishing early in the afternoon.

SINDRAL BANCOCK

Smade a masterly disposition of his forces, not only for accomplishing his own designs against the enemy, but also for providing for all possible contingencies. There was considerable skirmishing all day; but no general attack has been made this evening. Only a few imme have been lest to day.

The following are the names of the wounded in the Elect division of the Second carres vestereday.

First division of the Seacad corps yesterday:—
Partial List of Wounded in the Frest Division, Second Carlaid, List of Wounded in the Frest Division, Second Carlaid, Sohn Hanlin, 24 New York heavy arty, knee fractured, & Reach, 25th Massachusetts, thigh, flesh.
Esoch, 25th Massachusetts, thigh, flesh.
Ben l'aircniid, 39th New York.
Som Machan, 28th Massachusetts, breast slightly.
Some took, 28th Massachusetts, breast slightly.
Some took, 28th Massachusetts, face.
In Yokey, 24 New York heavy arty, thigh slightly.
Some Jones, 24 New York heavy arty, thigh slightly.
Some Jones, 24 New York heavy arty, thigh slightly.
Some Jones, 24 New York heavy arty, foot fractured.
Jone Cox, 88th New York, right leg, flesh.
Jerry Meghen, 63d New York, left thigh, flesh.
Geo Taylor, 63d New York, left thigh, flesh.
Jene Clark, 67th New York, left thigh, flesh.
Jone Canany, 69th New York, right leg, flesh.
Jone Chark, 67th New York, right leg, flesh.
Jone Chark, 67th New York, right leg, flesh.
Jone Bermy, 183d Pennsylvania, testicles, shell.
Henry Bigelow, 28th Massachusetts, toe, flesh.
John E Bermy, 183d Pennsylvania, testicles, shell.
Henry Bigelow, 28th Massachusetts, back, shell, slightly, John Ayera, 63d New York, leg, flesh.
Sames E Thompson, 67th New York, breast, severely.
Lleut than Martyn, 2d New York, hey sarty, leg, freatured.
Fred Ragie, 7th New York, hey, flesh.
Bartin Turney, 60th New York, leg, flesh.
Bartin Turney, 60th New York, leg, flesh.
Bartin Turney, 60th New York, hey artillery, hip.
Wm Smizer, 2d R Y heavy artillery, bowels ognerated.

W Folincuit, 534 Fa, left side penetrated.
Robt Wheelbouse, 2d N Y heavy artillery, testicle.
W S Perry, 140th Pa, left leg.
John Shaffer, 146th Pa, left leg.
John Shaffer, 146th Pa, left leg. desh:
Renedict Shear, 2d N Y heavy artillery, left shoulder, flesh.
N Van Kirk, 2d N Y heavy artillery, left shoulder, flesh.
John Freight, 7th N Y infantry left elbow fractured.
John Height, 7th N Y infantry left hip fractured.
John Mullanphy, 53d N Y, left leg fractured.
A McVey, 2d N Y heavy artillery, left hip fractured.
John Mullanphy, 53d N Y, left leg and boad.
John Fitzfibbon, 28th Mass, breast penetrated.
Lewis Roils, 28th Mass, head, severely.
W H Westfall, 126th N Y, hip, severely.
Jos Hadding, 146th Pa, bead, severely.
Erastus Brightman, 2d N Y heavy artillery, left arm, slightly.
Sam H Miller, 2d N Y heavy artillery, left leg, slightly.
Jos Roynolds, 88th N Y, right wrist, slightly.
Thos F Canty, 63d N Y, leg.
George Stucke, 39th N Y, head, severely.
Legal Browne, 2d N Y Heavy artillery, little finger.
Capt Brownson, 57th N Y, right erm, fractured.
J H Purcell, 28th Mass, bowels, mortally.
C S Coppernell, 61st N Y, head, severely.
Geo Huffet, 66th N Y, thigh, fractured.
Thos Forney, 63d N Y, heae, flesh.
W Konshafleskey, 2d N Y heavy art, shoulder, severely.
Ed Vette, 20th Mass.
H Bloomer, 2d N Y heavy artillery, right leg, flesh.

Thee Forney, 63d N Y, knee, flesh.

W Konsbalieskay, 2d N Y heavy art, shoulder, severely.
Ed Vette, 20th Mass.

H Bloomer, 2d N Y heavy art, right lung pen, mortally.
J S Brown, 2d N Y heavy art lilery, right leg, flesh.

W Pollock, 140th Pa, thigh, flesh.
T J Davis, 2d N Y heavy art lilery, left hip, flesh.
A J Birdsali, 2d N Y heavy art, right fore arm, flesh.
Dennis Cornuf, 88th NY heavy art, right fore arm, flesh.
E Ostler, 7th N Y infantry, left arm, flesh.
John A Deckey, 140th Pa, left side, flosh.
Dan Hures, 88th N Y, thigh, flesh.
Reuben Aloxander, 2d N Y heavy art, right leg, fractured.
Pat Sweony, 2d N Y, heavy artillery, left leg, flesh.
Will Harris, 53d Penn Volunteers, left side, flosh.
Frank Gautz, 7th N Y artillery, hip, flesh.
Thos Carlyle, 2d N Y heavy artillery, knee, fractured.
John Dunn, 2d N Y heavy artillery, knee, fractured.
G H Went, 148th Penn Volunteers, right ankie.
Lewis Haddisk, 66th N Y, leg, fractured.
Edward Passum, 2d N Y artillery, left arm and side.
Andrew Wattorson, 140th Penn Volunteers, left hip, 2ech.
Ed B Smith, 2d N Y heavy artillery, left arm and side.
Jes Harvey, 82d N Y, head.
B Frita, 7th N Y artillery, left side.
— Gatians, 20th Mass, shoulder.
Captain J C Tellinghash, 2d N Y, right leg.
John Simpson, 140th Penn Volunteers, right side.
John Elpdyman, 88th N Y. right groin.
Samuel Gill, 148th Penn Volunteers, shoulder, severely, (died after he was brought in).
Sergeant John Craig, 148th Penn Volunteers, leg, shell, flesh wound.

THE NINTH CORPS.

Mr. Jas. C. Fitzpatrick's Despatch. NINTH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE PETERSBURG, Va., August 16-A. M.

A rain storm of unusual violence last evening, though very refreshing and welcome, had one curious effect hours. The rifle pits of the pickets on both sides, as well as the trenches behind the broastworks, became filled to overflowing with water, and the combatants were compelled to get out and lie upon the exposed ground. In this position, and as if in sympathy with the condition of each other, they refused to fire. The consequence was an unusual full in the music so continuous on our front.

Major General Parke has returned after a protracted illness, and by virtue of his rank assumed command of the corps in the absence of General Burnside. General Griffin, of New Hampshire, has also returned after a short leave of absence, and is again in comman

of his brigade. CAPTAIN RAPRLIE. Among recent changes in the corps staff I take pleasure in mentioning the appointment of Captain John T. Rapelje to the position of assistant chief quartermaster. Captain

Rapelje has followed the fortunes of General Burnside and the Ninth corps ever since the North Carolina campaign. He entered the service in the Fifty-first New York—one of the Empire State's most gallant regiments—and was appointed on the staff of General Ferrero. He was subsequently appointed by the President capital and assistant quartermaster, and has been with the corps over since, in the capacity of division quartermaster, until his recont appointment.

OUR "IND-WINSLERED" RATTERY.

Among the most distinguished artillerists of the army is Capt. Recemer, commanding the veteran Thirty-fourth New York battery, of our corps. We have a rather good thing about him in camp just now. The Captain, as all his friends—and their number is legion—are aware, is possessed of a heavy, flowing set of whiskors, rather ruddy in color. His battery is the farthest to the front, where, from its commanding position, as well as from the excellent skill and markinanaship of the Captain and his gunners, it proves most annoying to the enemy. In vain they endeavor to drive him out, but he returns shot for shot, and with such accuracy that the rebels are compelled to cesist. His reputation is as well made in the rebel lines as in our cwn, and the rebel pickets are very curious about him and the battery. The other day one of them called out "Where in the devil did that red-whiskered battery come from?"

THE TENTH CORPS.

Mr. Wm. H. Merriam's Despatch.

August 16—4 A. M.
Operations in front of Deep Bottom, and threatening Richmond directly, were steadily and successfully pressed throughout all of yesterday, and, while the results were said to aid us materially, in view of the results to be at tained within the next few days. This much may be said we are unremittingly driving the enemy to, and shall drive him beyond, his main line of works, close to which he as distinguished from that held by it on the day previous (the 14th), was on the right, in flank of the enemy, having for their objective work the turning of the left flank of his works. Our position (Tenth samy corps) on the 14th was directly in front of the enemy. All of yes

liank of his works. Our position (lenth winy corps) on the 14th was directly in front of the enemy. All of yesterdsy the portion of the Tenth corps co-operating with the Second (Hancock's) corps was engaged in the heaviest skirmishing, and earnestly pushing forward their positions. The temporary headquarters of Major General Birney, commanding the corps, as well as those of General Forty and Foster, were most vigorously shelled, without however, fortunately, doing any damage other than killing the horse of one of General Foster's staff officers. The casualties were comparatively few, those from sunstroke being the most numerous.

3HE GRAND CHARGS
of the 14th inst., to which I referred in my last despatch, was made more immediately by a portion of General Foster's command, who held the front, consisting of the One First division, was in support of Colonel Dandy's command. They held the position sought, and were afterwards supported, by Lioutenant Colonel Cone's bring ade. They pushed forward and connected with the Second corps across Four Mile creek, the main point of the day (the 14th) being the making of the connection across the head of the creek. The losses of Foster's brigade on the 14th were between two hundred and fifty and three hundred men.

hundred men.

At DUTCH GAP

the digging of the canal proceeded yesterday without interruption from the enemy. The enemy, however, are busily engaged in erecting mortar batteries to command the position. Poubtless there will be not work there in the course of the completion of our enterprise.

THE EIGHTEENTH CORPS.

Mr. John A. Brady's Despatches. ERADQUARTERS, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, August 15, 1864.

For a week past a most mausual quiet has existed along the front of this corps. The rebeis very sektom attempt to inaugurate an artillery duel, convinced probably, of the utter inutility of their endeavoring to inflict any severe damage upon us with their badly handled guns. Night before last their Whitworth opened, and, after numerous discharges along our line, succeeded eventually in killing a horse. A heavy and unexpecied shower of missiles from all our guns was successful in scaring them badly one morning, and causing them to expose a new battery on the White House Hill and, General Ord's object having thus been satisfactorily accomplished, the firing ceased as instantaneously as it

The world-wide and everywhere unwelcome society of "cracksmen" has made its appearance in this corps.
Tents are entered at night, and the wearled occupants, probably enjoying a sound sleep after several days in the trenches, are robbed of everything they possess of valuable and portable character. The camp of the reserve artillery, the signal camp and the tents of numbers of regimental officers through the corps have been entered by sheet enight prowiers, and money, watches, revolutes, &c., carried off. Placing seutinois in front of the tents did not seem to cause the least terror among the evil doers, who were accustomed to get around this difficulty by entering the canness houses by the rear. The only sure preventive has been found to be a man on guard on both sides of skiffely have these thefits been managed that no detections have yet occurred; but the increase of the guards, the numerous patrols to pick up suspicious characters and the many other arrangements best known to provest marshalf have rendered the business too dangerous to be longer pursued with imposity. The thieves were, in all probability, the bounty jumpers from the large cities. valuable and portable character. The camp of

were, in all probability, the bounty jumpers from the large cities.

A man with a bundle under his arm walked out yesterday to the front line, while the pickets were engaged at dinner, with a few sentinels watching the enemy. He leaned for a moment against the parapet, apparently gazing through an embrasure, and, when the guard's attention had been diverted from him, he suddenly sprang across the breastworks, and, running through the high corn, succeeded in reaching the rebels, subbough sumerous musket balls were hastily fired at him. The cool manner in which this foat was performed, and the fact of the "bendle." bave excited considerable surmising among the men, and

continue to come in on the ront of the corps as an average of about two a day. There are occasionally off cers among the number. The news they give is generally meagre, unsatisfactory and seldom reliable. They nearly all units, however, in the story that Lee has gone North with the greater part of his force, leaving only Boauro gard's and Hill's corps in our freet.

THE WEATHER THE WAATHER THE AUGUST AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

HEADQUARTERS, RIGHTERNTH ARET CORPS, IN THE FIELD, August 16, 1864.

STORMING. Yesterday afternoon was signalized by one of the mos sovere storms our analy has ever experienced. Accompanied by thunder and lightning, the rain commenced to fall about four P. M., and with such volume that it was soon pouring through the gorges in the heights in torrents. Brooks, rivulets and lakes suddenly started into existence where but a short time before had been dry land. The ravines on the front wore filled with an astenishing depth of water, and two unknown solare reported drowned. No turther particulars are a than that the men were in a ravine and neglecte attempt an escape until too late.

than that the men were in a rayine and neglected to attempt an escape until too late.

Continue to come in, in squads of two, three and four at a time. They have reduced the deserting business to a beautiful system. Many of them state, when they join us and find that they are not immediately impressed into our army, that they are not immediately impressed into our army, that they have agreed to communicate the fact to their friends still with the enemy. Communication is established between the deserters and their friends, and their plan has been found to be highly successful. Yesterday a deserter furnished Capt. Fleming, Provost Marshal, with the following letter, of which numerous copies were made and thrown, wrapped around stones, into the enemy's line this morning:—

To ALL WROM IT MAY CONCEAN:—Boys, I can happily inform you that I am in the hands of the United States troops at this time. I am very well satisfied as far as I have tried it, and I think I will be for months to come me and J. H. Wheat, H. P. Grey and J. J. Neighbors are all here, and we are going North for our health and rations. Also, boys, I have talked with a great many smart men to night. They all tell me they don't compel any man that comes into their lines to go in the service if he don't want to. After taking the eath he is a free man to go wherever he pieases and get from two to three dollars per desy for work, and that is much better than fighting for eleven dollars per month and only half rations. After you get the eleven dollars you can't go to Petersburg and buy even a watermelon, much less your dinner, and I have put up with it as long as I expect to. I am much the best satisfied here, and expect to stark North in the morning, and expect to stay there till this war is conded. Boys, you can stay there if you choose; but If you were here for five minutes you would not be back for all the Confederate money Jeff. Davis over had. So goodby, boys. Take cure of yoursafees. If you can write home tell mother I will come home if this war eve

AFFAIRS ON JAMES RIVER.

Our Naval Correspondence. BELOW AIKEN'S LANDING, JAMES RIVER, Va., August 13, 1864.

Events are ripening. The master mind upon whom the nation conferred so recently its highest military honors is working out in his own way the grand problem of the conquest of secession and treason, and if we will but patiently wait, and while we wait assist and condemn and crush all intermeddling, from whatever source & may spring, then we may look forward, san first snow of the coming winter shall be a mantle emblematical of restored peace, purifying the land of its blood stains, and removing from our sight all those signs which have marked the course of the war.

Beneath the current of every day routine which marks the present time here there are going on and maturing and faverably progressing plans which, if known among the loyal people of the nation, would remove the clouds of doubt and despondency which have been permitted so leaders of treason to blanch and their hearts to fail them for the cause whose dying threes even now are convulsing their new empire, and in whose dying struggles we witness a sublimity of treason and an extent of crime

OPERATIONS OF THE NAVY. The operations of the navy in this river are t ven more interesting than they have been thus far. The rebels seem bold and defant; but it is only seeming; for the shot and shell from the gunboats scatter them like chaff in the wind whenever they appear on the

The guerilla bands of the confederacy have shown and proved themselves to be and consist of the most contemptible and miserable speciof the most contemptible and miserable specimens of humanity which ever disgraced the forms of men. With light field pieces they come to the river bank, covered by the trees which thickly fringe it, and open on boats, on unarmed tugs, or anything which they think will be unable to retaliate. They have made the most strenuous exertions to close the river; yet it has been (and henceforth will be) as useless as though they had never wasted their ammunition. The little tugs, with their twelve-pounder howitzers and their long range rifles, laugh at the venom of secession as shown so near the fountain bead. And so the daily communication remains unbroken.

POINTS OF INTEREST.

munication remains unproced.

There is scarcely a point now in this river, from Drury's Buff—even from Richmond—which is not a point of
Interest. In a hundred ways we have become as familiar
tith the there is configuration its believe before here interest. In a hundred ways we have become at raminar with the river, its configuration, its bridges, both pontoon and permanent—for they are building those of the latter kind above Pruty's Bluff—Fort Parling, with its obstructions, its batteries, all the means of selence, including the iron-clads and rams and guaboats. Indeed, there is little we do not know; yet it is not judicious to speak off it all definitely—we only wish to assure the North that we are familiar with all they are doing between there and Richmond; and no changes occur which we do not know of almost immediately.

BOULETTS.

At the further end of Trent's Reach, a few miles above

ween-here and Riemmond; and no changes occur which we do not know of almost immediately.

At the further end of Treot's Reach, a few miles above here, and where the obstructions were placed, there is a fermidable battery of from five to eight gurs—at they see lit to change it—and which is familiarly colled "jow lett's," being near the house of a Virginian by that hance, leyond this battery the iron clads never here cone, it being no part of the plan to do so; though if it had been the intention to go above they could easily have passed the battery. On the 21st of June there was a severe context between this battery and the fron clads, which resulted in the diamouring of one of their cost game and the disnoiltion of a good part of the battery. There has been no firing from this succe, and it has been class were then such a severe dagain with bushes. Recently succeed to be offered by their remaining; but they will be brought back, i presume, upon the eligibate these of any provement.

To day there have been some active movements above here by the upvai force as well as land, the particulars of which a hope to have in a few hours. Our own iron clads are laying above here, near Treot's Reach, with other naval vessels. This morning—a fine, clear, lovely morning, and, though warm, tempered by a gontle breeze—we were startled by hearing reports as from rebel guns, and coming in the direction of or just above Cox's ferry—a point in the river above here and a half. The firing commenced about six o'clock, and continued half an nour or more, when it was replied to by our own batteries on the high land of the south store, of which batteries we have a number able to menace the rebel iron-chads in the reach above Fex's ferry, or to change their line of fre and close up "thoughts". In all probability it was occasioned by the fact that within a few days a large Union force had been transported over to the north bank of the river; and they are already strongly intremched, and secenh might as well save their amountation of the M

done as could possibly be accomplished by any company of naval officers.

A short way above Oox's ferry, and in the reach below Drury's Bluf, the rebel rams are lying. They consist of the Richmond, Virginia and Fredericksburg, with their tenders (tugs), and the gunbosis Jamestown and Yorktown. They have once moved further down—on the day of the fight with Howletts—but since that time bave remained above, where they probably yill stay. The robels are building batteries along the river above here; but we believe the work will prove not "love's labor lost," but hate's labor lost, for the Union vessels are going up there despite guerilias, desyite batteries, despite rams and gunboats and obstructions and torpedocs. I am no prophet nor the son of a y-rophet, but the success of Gherral Grant at Vibisburg, and the passing of the forts in the Mississippi by Cups' in Smith—who then own manded the noble steam frigate Mississippi, and who "butted" the prince of rebes iron-clade, the Arkansas, sahore, and descreyed and sunk her, even at the sarrifice of his own vessel—searry; ps to believing the contraction of his own vessel—searry; ps to believing the contraction of the contraction of the course.

A large Union force crossed the river last night near this place, and to-day they are actively engaged. This forenose the firing was heavy and rapid, and we learn this afternoon that our forces are driving the rebels, who we knew have been encamped in force between this vicinity and Cox's ferry.

Acquest 14—7 P. M.

The firing is subsiding, and is evidently somewhat inter-fered with by a very heavy squall and thunder shower which is now raging, and which is delightfully cooling the

THE PRESS DESPATCHES.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAS August 16, 1864.

Everything remains quiet in front of Petersburg. The robels for the last two nights i we been feeling our ine on the left; but nothing more than skirmishing between the pickets has taken place.

The two telegraph operators—Meers. Flynn and Ham-bright—on duty at General Barnside's headquarters, who have been on trial during the past week, charged with making known the substance of despatches to others than those to whom they were addressed, were found

General Meade, however, deeming them to have been gutity of disobedience of orders and breach of trust, has rdered them to be sent beyond the limits of the army

and forbidden to return. tenant and twelve men reached here yesterday. They tell the usual stories of the demoralization and speedy destruction of the rebel army. Thousands, they say, are leaving on account of not receiving any pay, while their the cebel service no longer under any circumstances.

Additional particulars have been received of the action ot Sunday. Part of the Second corps and part of the Tor h corps were engaged with the enemy in the afternoon, near Deep Bottom. The Tanth corps, under General Birney, took part of a line of works, with four eightinch brass gues and a number of prisoners, with small loss. The enemy fell back to a strong position. The Second division of the Second corps was drawn up in line of battle and advanced about a mile beyond where Hancock captured the four guns two weeks ago.

Here the First brigade, Colonel Macy commanding, took
the lead and charged across a cornicid, over a hill and
down into a ravine, where they came to a stream, with
a swamp on the other side, the ground being covered
with impenetrable brush on the margin of it.

During all this time they were exposed to a very heavy
fire from the rebel fartillery, which did a good deal of
damage.

fire from the rebel fartillery, which did a good deal of damage.

It was found impossible to cross the ravine, and our men were haited and lay concealed as well as possible until dark, when they were withdrawn.

Colonel Macy had his horse shot under him, and mounted General Barlow's horse. The animal became unmanageable, and linally fell on the Colonel, bruising him bedly.

Colonel Macy was wounded in the Wilderness, and had returned to the field only a day or two before.

The Second division lost at least three hundred men in the engagement.

The Scooled division lost at least three hundred men in the eugagement.

The First and Third divisions, which were in support, lost about two hundred and fifty, from the effects of the rebei artillery.

The wounded were all brought off, and nearly all are being cared for at City Point.

Lieutenant Colonal Warren, of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, lost his left arm, while gallantly leading his regiment in the charge.

Major W. H. Hamilton, of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, was reverely wounded in the face.

Captain Lindley, of the same regiment, was killed.

Sergeant Bail, of the same regiment, was also killed, and there are about twelve wounded in the regiment.

Serge, ut Fachs, the color bearer of the Ahirty-sixth Wisconsie, was badly wounded. This is the third time this gallant soldier has been wounded in the present camplaign.

Lieutenant Feeley, of the One Hundred and Twentyth New York artillery, was wounded Our troops still hold their position in front of the rebel works, which are very strong and well defended, owing to the nature of the country in the vicinity.

sometimes reported by the state of the Benald stated that a nice of or Frencent Trier had ourried a common soldier of the United Salves array, Mrs. or Frestdent Tyler would not have found to easy to does the fact, and which, by the way, we look upon a boncomble to the young lady, as well as to the family with which the sound had a sound according to the young lady, as well as to the family with which the sound had you be somewhat from mit, and carries with the best so the benefit of the reducer of the Legality, and, as he would not all the great of the legality, and, as he benefit of the reducer of the Legality, and, as he cannot have a constant of the family with the latter of the legality, and, as Mr. Lincoin says, of which it can constitute the family provided near the latter, and or within the house of General Patter, who had hed some correspondence with Mrs. Lyler, who oxpressed great about ty to visit her more one cannot of her delicate need in a solicate or has to this pripose.

In the meantime one folk block, atout, well formed, bendance solder, belonging to a hear forth regiment, on his way to the frost, was crowled ally taken ill, and atough at the bendance of the Tyler, whore, in spite of his Yankee origin, insted shates uniform, about the principles, and his being one of "Are Imported the histoin principles, and his being one of "Are Imported the histoin principles, and his being one of "Are Imported the histoin principles, and his being one of "Are Imported the appeared at the rest limiter's headquartees, and his leads of histoin principles, and his being one of "Are Imported to himself," On opening it he found a humble regressentation that the busband of the andersigned, having possibly rendered himself hable to military pushment by overstaying his time, which delay was explained by the fact that he had been taken sick at her booke, and had required considerable time for his recovery and also for the celebration of his marriage to herself, which was substantiated by responsible witnessee, see pray lorgiven, and, furthermore, that a furlough of thirty days be granted him, that they might complete their incomary household arrangements.

On inquiring into the facts General Butler found that Kick did not belong to his command, but was under General Burnside, whereupon he kindly wrote at once to that commander, stating the facts, and, congratulating him upon the prespect of raising up a generation of Union soldiers in Virginia, advised a complance with the potition of Mrs. Kick, nes "Tyler" We may presume that the gailant General Burnside prompting ave his assent, and enabled the newly wedged pair to enjoy their honeymoon, with no apprehensions of war's alarms, or disturbing visions of invading "Yanks" or "Johnnies."

To crown the whole matter, General Butler addressed a polite note to Mrs. Tyler, informing her that her nices would no longer excite her anxiety for her health or her lonely situation, innamuch as see had taken for her husband and lawful protector John Kick, a brave soldier of the army of the United States; but still, as she might wish to witness the happiness of the newly wedded pair, and give them such advice as a matronly relative only could beatow, he took peasure in forwarding her the pass she had so long desired.

Such are very nearly the facts of this remantic affair.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Shelling of Petersburg Almost Suspended—The Fighting Down the River—The Rebel Fickets Driven, &c. (From the Rehmond Dispatch, August 15.)

It was discovered on Thursday evening that the enemy was moving large bodies of infantry to the rear, and our forces, by way of facilitating their movements, opened upon them with a sixty-foor pounder, which and the desired effect. The heavy missites bursting and crashing in their midst gave a powerful impetus to their locomotion, and they more than "double quicked" it from the front.

in their minus gave a powerful impetes to their focomotion, and they more than "double quicked" it from the front.

It is stated that the court of inquiry which assembled at Grant's headquartera, near City Point, to investigate the causes of the terrible disaster of July 30, has decided that, on account of the disaster of July 30, has decided that, on account of the disaster of July 30, has decided that, on account of the disaster of July 30, has decided that, on account of the disaster of July 30, has decided that, on account of the matter has, therefore, been referred back to General Meade, who, it is said, intends proferring charges against Burnside, in which event a trial of that officer by court martial will follow.

One of the Yaukoe Sanitary Commission, named Wilson, who was weunded on board the supply steamer D. A. Brown, of James river, some days ago, by rebel sharpabooters, has died of his injuries. The Yaukoes term this river firing "guerliia operations," say that it has become very unavjug, and call for vigorous measures to slope it and pusials the offonders.

The shelling of Peteraburg was almost entirely suspended last week, and the people enjoyed an interval of quiet to which they had for a long time been strangers. Various conjectures are indused in as to the reuses of this cessation of a barbarous practice. Many think the enemy has removed his heavy guns, having become somewhat conscientious upon the subject of shelling a city knows to be outpied only by womes and children and agud durartes med. Hardly, A Tankee has no consistence, said particularly a vankee the Grant, whose

ctire military reputation is staked upon the success of his present entagelse. The more probable solution is, that he is preparing for another "brilliant movement," designed to astonish the world, but which, we hope, may result as disastrously to him as the last Silence with Grant means mischief; and let those who kindly attribute to him postession of a consecuence quiety await the progress of events, and they will see what they will see. But whatever may be the plans of the enemy, we have the utmost confidence that they will be penetrated by the asgestity of General Lee, and successfully thwarted.

The februrburg train, due last evening at half past six o'clock, had not arrived up to a late hour. We learn, however, that no shells were thrown at the city yeaterday, and with the exception of some artillery practice on our side everything was quiet along the linea.

The columns of smoke observed yesterday in a southerly direction were caused by the burning woods between Richmond and Falling creek.

PIGHTING DOWN THE RIVER.

Our pickets were driven in yesterday morning between Malvern Hill and New Market, on the north side of the lames, and heavy skirmishing was kept up during the lay, with no particular advantage to either party. Grants mitter force of cavalry was crossed to the north side of the river.

day, with no particular advantage to either party, Granis entire force of cavairy was crossed to the north side of the river.

The heavy firing heard down the river on Saturday was caused by an engagement between the enemy's gunboats and our iron-clads, in which our land batteries participated. The enemy, it appears, had commenced cutting a canal across the narrow neck of land formed by a bend in the James, and known as Dutch Gap; and the object being supposed to be to flank our position at Howiett's, our forces determined to interrupt their diggins operations. The engagement was a spirited one, the firing on both sides being heavy and rapid, and we are informed that the Yankoes were finally driven away from their work at the gap. One of our iron-clads received a shot through her smokestack, and another was struck near the water line, but not injured. Our casualties in the land batteries were one killed and five wounded.

Another socount states that the Yankoes were erecting a battery at Dutch Gap, and and landed three brigades there. Our fleet opened at seven o'clock A. M. and was joined by the battery at Howlett's, when the enemy's fleet, attracted by the firing, came up to the gap and took part in the engagement. The Yankees were driven from a portion of their works, and the firing ceased at eight o'clock P. M. There were no casualties on board our gunboats, and the only damage sustained was by the Frodericksburg, which received two shots through her smokestack. The vessels engaged on our side were the iron-clack Fredericksburg, Virginia and Richmond, and the gunboats Hampton, Nansemond and Drewry.

The heavy firing heard yesterday is supposed to have been caused by a renewal of the engagement.

(From the Richmond Dispatch, August 15.)
The Yankee newspapers have been busy apolegizing for Grant's enormous failure at Petersburg on the 30th ever since it occurred. Probably they have not done the business as well as might be done, for the 'sage Ulysses' has taken the field himself. He tells the admiring Yankbes that 'there is no earthly reason why it' (the springing of the mine) "should not have been an entire success if his orders had been obeyed. It was," he said, 'a complete surprise of the rebels, and only needed obedience to his orders to have routed the entire rebel army." The rebels, it seems from this, were hadly whipped; but they are incorrigibly stupid, and did not find out that they were whipped. They gained one of the most triumphant victories of the whole war by stupidly fighting on long after. If they had bad the sense they were born with they should have voted themselves defeated men and surrendered themselves their arms, their colors, the city of Petersburg and the road to Richmond to Grant and his white and black negroes. It was very base in General Lee to cheat Grent of his hard won laurels in this unprofessional style.

But Grant does not tell the true reason why Petersburg. Grant's Operations Before Petersburg.

Cur troops still hold their position in front of the rebet works, which are very strong and well defended, owing to the nature of the country in the vicinity.

Washington, August 17, 1554.

The bospital steamer State of Maine, which left City Point yesterday, arrived here to-day, with three hundred wounded, most of whom belong to the First brigade or the Second division of Harcock's corps, and were wounded in the Sunday fight at Deep Bottom! Among them are invested edges, and Louineaut Colonel C. E. Warner, Chircy-sixth Wascocau. Most of them were wounded early in the action, and very limited by the corps.

Colonel C. E. Warner, Chircy-sixth Wascocau. Most of them were wounded early in the action, and very limited by the corps.

The Royalface of the Camp.

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The troops statis of Maine, which left City Point yesterday, and Louineaut Colonel C. E. Warner, Chircy-sixth Wascocau. Most of them were wounded early in the action, and very limited in making a demonstration on his right while he was prepared to the fact is an extended under the colon, and were immediately removed.

The Royalface of the Camp.

The Royalface of the Camp.

The point yesterday's Lagrace it is stated that while the word in making a demonstration on his right while he was prepared to the fact is control of the Camp.

The Royalface of the Camp.

The Bodows sensation is standly an avasion, which is sometimes recorded by the corper.

The above sensation is standly an avasion, which is sometimes recorded to the very light and order than control of the Camp.

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Political Affaire.
M'CLELLAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The McCleffan State Central Committee met last even-ing in the Sinclair House, Riram Ketchum, Jr., in the

The CHAIRMAN stated that since the mass meeting in this city arrangements have been made for holding Mo-Citilan meetings in different cities of the Union. The bail which we set in motion is rolling.
The Sub-Executive Committee reported the expenses of

ball which we set in motion is rolling.

The Sub-Executive Committee reported the expenses of the mass meeting on the 10th inst, to be two thousand one hundred and ninety dollars.

Mr. Jeshula Issacs, of the Ninth ward, offered a resolution to the effect that Hiram Ketchum, Jr., be requested to proceed to Chicago and lay before the National Convention the views of the committee in relation to the policy to be adopted. Carried.

Mr. Kerremus stated that, while it was doubtful whether any one from a local organization would be admitted to the Convention, still he was satisfied to gothere and state the views of the committee to the best of his ability.

On motion of Francis J. Tuckes, a committee of twelve—consisting of Francis J. Tuckes, P. Curtis Ackerman, Joshua Isaacs, James Foy, kaward J. Bradbury, John Keckeisen, John H. Whitmere, Alexander Moran, E. O. Scott, Chas. Parkes, J. H. Skelly and Thomas Tyles—were appointed to make all necessary arrangements to secure a united to operation of the friends of General McCollim at Chicago in the coming convention. The committee organized by the election of Francis J. Tucker chairman, E. O. Scott, Sacretary, and P. Curtis Ackerman treasurer All persons or delegations intending to attend the Chicago Convention are requested to communicate with E. O. Scott, Sacretary, Sinclair House.

Routine business occupied the rest of the time of the meeting till it aliquered.

MESTING OF THE DEMOCRATIC UNION ASSOCIATION. A special moesing of the above named association was held last evening at the beadquarters, corner of Broad-

heid last evening at the headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty second strept. The meeting was called to order about his past eight o'clock by the President, LUKE F. COLANS, who stated the object of the meeting to be the election of officers for the enuing year. The present incumbents were all re-elected for another term, with the exception of the vice presidents, whose election / was postponed until the second Friday in September. A resolution was adopted, appointing a committee to make the uccessary arrangements for holding a grand ratification meeting at an early a day as possible after the notationation of the Chicago Convention is made known.

After transacting same further routine business, the meeting adjourned, toinset again on the first Fricky in September.

TO THE MAINTER OF THE HERALD.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND CORPS. ARMY POTOMAC, BEFORE PRIVERSHIPE, VA., August, 18, 1864. DEAR SIR-The Hyman of yesterday gives us a severe speakers at the Frent McClellan Deeting, and who, it is aid, not only fy lied to be present on the consion, bu acked the coursesy to explain their absence.

As one of Vaces mentioned, you will permit me to say that I had you the elightest takenation that I was expected to appear at the meeting in question until three days after it yook place. I have been here for the last two weeks fon a visit to my old friends and comrades of the noble Second corps. Neither by note nor word was I ever, asked to appear at that meeting. Had I been asked, I'do not besitate to say that I should not have appeared.

It matters little what a proscribed Irishman may say on American questions, even though he be a matured citt-sen and have done what many thousands of native citizens

have shrunk from doing—cast and risked his life for the honor of the grandest flag that ever anopt the breeze. But as long as I am entitled to wear the uniform of an American officer I shall not, depend upon it, degrads it by participating in positics.

Let me not, however, in writing these words, be canderstood to say that the nomination of General McCletian in Union square was an occurrence in the participation of which one might be degraded. On the contrary, it beartily recognize a nomination for a great civic position bursting forth from such a multitude as the trend lotsepretation the world can have of the feelings and decisions of a people.

What said Lamartine in the beseiged Tribune of the Chamber of Deputies in the hurricane of February. 1845? This pointican and that politician, and the

of a people.

What said Lamartine in the benefied Tribune of the Chamber of Deputies in the hurricane of February. 1845? This politician and the politician, and it could be politician, and a featoring and pestitlets warm of politicians—heurable cowards, the shrewdert of knaves, the most beggarty of therea, such as New York gorgeously hives and produgally propagates in the public treasury and prihae—came about him, suggesting this, that and the other. Magnificently disdaining them all—linging them as ide with a switt and superb away of his arm, into their dumb dost holes and back parlors—he proclaimed "that at such a moment a nation was false and fatal to theely that did not abanden precedents, and, rejecting all intermediation, descend boddy into its own heart and sound there the secret of its future."

Regarding the immense meeting in Union square as a gouing demonstration of the people, as a vast wave from the depths of the democratic occus, over which no politicians—sternal thanks be to food—had the least control, though some of them launched their slimy cockboats and fluttered their saucy secupe of private signals on it, I was, and am, heart and soul with it in carriest sympathy and rapturous admiration.

Having assured you of this—assured you, as I de em-

was, and am, heart and soul with it in earnest sympathy and rapturous admiration.

Having assured you of this—assured you, as I do emphatically, that the only party I swear and vote by is the Army of the Potomo—and having reformed you of where I was at the time of the meeting referred to, and my determination never to contract, if I can possibly reput it, the cancerous distemper of being a New York politician—the falsest and fourest of repers—I tog you to redeem my name from that very dublous litany of erators in which you involved it in your issue of the 12th of this meeth. I have the honor to be, most faithfully, yours.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,

Brigadior General United States Volunteers.

Vermont Democratic Congressional Homination.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VL., AUGUST 17, 1864. The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for member of Congress for the Second district of Vermont was held here yesterday. Hen, Alexander P. Lane presided, Speeches were made by Colonel Duckey, Mr. Heyt, of the Bennington Sentinel, and others. Resolutions cutuodisting democratic principles were adouted, and Hon. K. McK. Ormsby, of Bradford, was nominated for Congress.

The Maine Union Convention

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 17, 1864. The Union District Convention held here to-day nominated Hon. John H. Rice, of Foxcroft, for Congress, and

City Intelligence.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF SAMARITANS.—This organization commenced its regular annual meetings at 135 Bowery yesterday morning. The sessions will be continued two or three days. temperance society, and ladies are allowed to make speeches. A large number of delegater, both male and female, from the five grand lodges and forty-one miner ones, were present on the occasion. The proceedings were carried on privately, Mr. Charles A. Guinard presiding.

ACCIDENT TO THE ENGINEER OF THE SCH-THEASUR ING .- Mr. Colliger, Engineer of the Sub-Treasury Build ing in Wall street, was severely burned on Tuesday by burning alcohol. He was in the act of heating coffee over an alcohol lamp, which exploded, scattering the fluid over

Fatal Accident on Shipboard. Boston, August 17,

Captain Chase, of the schooner Golden Cate, leading at this port for New York, was instantly killed this afternoon by a box of sugar swinging against his body and precipitating bim into the hold.

To Paper Manufacturers.

Cash will be paid for 10,000 reams of good Fourdrisks
Paper. Size, 32x46-48 lbs. Apply at this office.

Az Exhaustless Perfume.-The Atmosphere, which evaporates all their performes, leaving the labrica to which they are applied scentless, does not even diminish the fragrance of Phalon & Son's "NIGHT SLOOMING CEREUS." Its voluptuous richness has never been equalled. Once used it will never be relinquished. The taste for it becomes a passion. Sold by all druggists. PHALON & SON, New York.

Fragrant Sozodont

Royal Havana Lottery .- 75 per Cemt premium paid for Prizes. Information furnished. The highest raises paid for doublooms and all kinds of gold and affect. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Lottery Prizes Cashed .- Information given. J. R. CLAYTON & CO., 10 Wall street, room No. 6 N. Y. Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lot-teries, and information given. GALLAGUER & BES-JAMIN, Brokers, 310 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries JACOB'S, Brokers Office, 176 Broadway. Prizes Cashed in Royal Havana and all legalized Lotteries. ALECK & CO., Brokers, 24 Plus street.

A Forest Doctor in the City.
Dr. JOHN H. BENNONI, the celebrated Indian Herb
Doctor and Opathysi, is located permanently at No. 400
Broadway, second and third floors, New York city, As-

At 389 Broadway, May be Seen, Gratis heads of MEN and ANIMALS from all parts of the Examinations, with written charts, given daily, by FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists.

Address to Smokers.—Pellak & Meerschaum Manufacturers, removed from Broome to 992 Broadway, near Fourth street. Wholesale and Pipes cut to order and repaired.

A Sure Cure.—Rene's African Poves and ague Cure. It never falls. Depot 30 Liberty street, us stairs. About 180 Certificates from Medical men in this city recommend WOLCOFT'S Instant Fain Abnihilator. Comment needless. Sold sverywhere.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye. Preservative and Wig Depst wholesale and retail, No. 6 Aster House. The dye applied by skilful artists. Corns, Buntons, Nails, Enlarged Joints, all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. Zaceariz, 76 Broadway.

Donfness, Impaired Sight, NOISES IN THE HEAD, CATABRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE CHRONIG CATARBIL

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANK, OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE CURED. CROSS EVE STR AMOUTENED IN ONE MINUTE. And every diseaser if the Eye and Ear requiring either maken or surgical aid attended to by Dr. VON EISENBERG.

Dr. Cheese man's Female Pills are the most safeyand reliable remedy ever known for compinints peculiar to females. They never fall. Betablished in 1883, they h are stood the test of the most eminent physiclans. No n sw experiment without merit. Explicit duestions, statir when they should and should not be taken.

One dollar per box, centaining fifty pills. Sold by all drag

giate HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,

51 Cedar street, New York. Dir mond Rings-Of All Descriptions, from the nty-five deliars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street, formerly No. 11 Wall street. Olesed Sales / days at 30 clock.

Far. Henry Schweig's Private Institute for the Treatment of Diseases of the Skin and Urbary Organs, 188 Second avenue. Hours of consultation from 3 to 5 of clock P. M.

For the Hair and Skin-Barry's Tri-

Grand Ball of the Season. UNION HALL, SARATOGA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19. W. W. LELAND & CO.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium. Elastic Sitch Sawing Machines, 425 Broadway, New York, and 235 Fulton street, Brooklyn. "Her Majesty" Champagne for Sale-

Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children Teething, cures Dysentry and Diarrhosa, regulated the Stemach and Bowels and cures Wind Colie.

The Positive and Negative Powders ore all Fevers, Nerrous Diseases and Female Diseases, Si a package. Mailed post paid.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, &c. - Wared & CO. Office only at No. 2 Years street. Lady attendant. Sperance Cures Intemperance-Costs

FARNSWORTH & CO., 78 Cedar st., New York. Wbgs, Toupees, Hair Dye, finir Dye-ing av.d Mcdaria Gream, for beautifying the batr, W. A.